





## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship *GALLIC*, from San Francisco, &c., are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding discharge of the Steamer will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 20, 1878. je27

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP *LODORÉ*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 19, 1878. je26

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE GERMAN BARK *MINNA*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 17, 1878. je25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Ex "Yangtze".  
SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags } from  
Sharp Brothers, ..... Madras.

Ex "Ava".  
M & C 1/2 Messrs Millish & Co., } from  
2 cases Hams, ..... London.

PH 2 Order, 1 case Ochoux, from Marseilles.

JARG Order, 6 bales Cotton, from Galle, Malacca.

Hongkong, June 16, 1878.

## Intimations.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.  
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.  
SAMUEL BOROWY, Secretary.  
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager, for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Assets ..... \$31,700,000  
Surplus ..... \$ 5,500,000

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, for the above Company, are prepared to Accept Risks at greatly reduced rates and upon terms very favourable to the assured.

For full information and particulars, apply to

OLYPHANT &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 21, 1878.

## AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

By appointment to  
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
H. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER,  
and to  
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographs of the Ruins and destructions at Canton, caused by the Tornado of the 11th Instant. Coloured Photographs of English Ladies, Russia Leather, Velvet, Morocco, and Carved-wood Photographs Albums; Scrap Books, Armorial Monograms and Postage Stamp Albums; Frames and Cases, Gilt Mounting for Frames, all of selected sizes, tastes and prices.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The above has the pleasure to inform his numerous Customers and the Public of Hongkong, that his Photographic Establishment is removed to the Newly-erected Commodious Building in Queen's Road Central, next to Messrs SARGENT & Co.'s.

Hongkong, April 29, 1878.

## To Let.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65, formerly known as the Blue Houses, situate on Praya East—  
HOUSE No. 2, Praya East. The basement, together with First Floor, or separate if desired, with possession on the 1st July.

HOUSE No. 3, Praya East. The whole House or in Flats, with possession on the 1st of August.

## As also,

The DWELLING HOUSE to the Eastward of Pier at Wanchai. May be had as an entire Dwelling or in Apartments of two or three Rooms to suit convenience, with immediate possession. Fine spacious Verandah looking out to Harbour.

## TO LET.

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, attached to Blue Houses at Wanchai, MARINE LOT 65.

For particulars, apply to  
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

## TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace.

THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 9, Queen's Road Central, with Godowns attached.

Houses No. 2, and 9, Seymour Terrace.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, January 4, 1878.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW. The Steamship "YESSO," Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1878. je24

## IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF LIGHT-HOUSE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office till July 31st next, for the supply of 5000 Gallons VEGETABLE OIL for use at the LIGHT-HOUSES in the Southern Division of China, for the Year 1879. Printed forms of Tender for each of the 3 following kinds of Oil can be had at this Office on application, viz:

1st TEA-NUT OIL.

2nd PEANUT OIL.

3rd RAPE-SEED OIL.

The Oil to be perfectly pure and unadmixed, of the best quality and color, and quite free from all impurities and sediment, and is to be delivered at the Customs Godowns at Amoy in the following quantities, viz:

1000 Gallons on or before 1st November next.

1500 " " " 1st December "

2500 " " " 1st March, 1879.

The Oil as it is delivered will be measured at the Custom House and 14 Imperial gallons will be taken to weigh 1 picul, and each Tender must be accompanied by a sample in a clear glass bottle of not less quantity than half a pint.

No Tender will be accepted on any other terms than those issued from this Office.

The Covers to be headed "Tender for Light-house Oil."

The Commissioner does not pledge himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. B. MOORHEAD, Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House, Amoy, 15th June, 1878. and

## NOTICE.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, at Noon on SATURDAY, 29th of JULY, all the valuable LAND, HOUSES, &c., situate at the PORT of TAMSUI, FORMOSA, and known as the FAOU-SHUN PROPERTY, in TWO LOTS.

Lot 1 Consisting of GODOWNS, DWELLING HOUSE, GARDENS, STABLES &c., &c.,

Lot 2 a plot of UPLAND GROUND very suitable for building purposes.

For particulars of property, and terms of sale, apply to

ELLES &amp; Co., Tamsui.

Tamsui, 18th June, 1878. 1719

## Not Responsible for Debt.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J. Graham.—Birley & Co.

ARVIS LORWAY, British barque, Captain B. Gales.—Borneo Co., Limited.

WM. H. DENT, American 3-m. schooner, Captain L. S. Endicott.—Meyer & Co.

MANTHA BROUILLANT, German barque, Captain Kluth.—Meyer & Co.

JEAN PIERRE, French barque, Captain Legasse.—Carlovits & Co.

TENTUKTA, British barque, Capt. Robert Geldis.—Olyphant & Co.

ELINDOSTAN, British ship, Captain Joshua Belyes.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 21, *Songay*, American barque, 1004, W. H. Simmons, Newcastle (N.S.W.).

March 20, Coal.—Meyers & Co.

June 22, 8 a.m., *Hesperia*, German str., 1135, Paulsen, Salgo June 19, 8 a.m., *Nico*.—Grimshaw & Co.

June 22, *Taiwan*, British steamer, 425, M. Young, Tamsui June 19, and Amoy 21, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. June 22, 4.30 p.m., *Fuyou*, Chinese str., 920, A. Orond, Shanghai June 18, 3.30 a.m., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

## DEPARTURES.

June 22, *Bellona*, for Salgoon, 22, Sun-ke, Chinese R.C., for Cheong-chow.

22, *Bonita*, for Foochow.

22, *Yang-tai*, for Marseilles, &c.

22, *City of Peking*, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

22, *Helena*, for Sydney (N.S.W.).

22, *Wellby Pendleton*, for Nagasaki.

22, *Roderick Hay*, for Chefoo.

22, *Varuna*, for Maning.

22, *Cordovan*, for Quinhon.

22, *Jethi*, for Cebu.

22, *Norna*, for Swatow.

22, *Gesine Bruns*, for Quinhon.

22, *Hansa*, for Tourn.

22, *Nicolaus*, for Whampoa.

22, *Leonia*, for Bangkok.

22, *Orestes*, for London, &c.

22, *Per Taiwan*, from Amoy, &c., Mr. Laub, and 124 Chinese.

22, *Per Hesperia*, from Salgoon, 10 Chinese.

22, *Per Fuyou*, from Shanghai, 75 Chinese.

22, *Per Yang-tai*, for Salgoon, Sister Candida, and 9 Chinese; for Singapore, Dr. L. L. Franco, and Major P. P. Luz; for Galle, Hon. W. C. Maxwell; for Marseilles, Mrs. Fleury, 2 children and servant, Miss Louise Dubanec, Reva. P. R. Martinez, G. H. Gherard, José Carreras, Marcos Lalnez, Miguel Narro, H. Ocio, and Pedro Payo, Mr. and Mrs. Castellon, Messrs E. L. Dalrymple, Doroteo, Otorol, Leonardo Castallo, child and servant, Arribas, J. Davidson, D. Corvan, Javier Gomez de la Serna, Enrique Ulagui, and Hugo Koch.—From Shanghai: for Salgoon, Mr. Barrut; for Galle, Mr. Anderson; for Marseilles, Messrs Scheffer and Goppert, Mr. and Mrs. Weeber (Russian Consul) and Infant, Rev. Ungaro, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Alie Meadows, and Robaldo.—From Yokohama: for Marseilles, Messrs Nakamura, Hiroyasu, Mirva Suketaki, Dasonville, and F. Maeheter, and 1 Chinese.

22, *Per City of Tokio*, for Yokohama, Hon. J. F. Elmore and Secretary, Mr. R. M. Brown, and 2 European Seamen.—For San Francisco, Mr. E. C. Heron (U. S. Consul, Manila), His Excellency Chun Lan Pan (Chinese Minister to United States and Peru), Mr. and Mrs. Chun Chu Tong, Messrs Wong Shing, Wing Chu, Chun Cho See, Chou Aying, Wong Pu Wing, Wing Ho, Low Shing Poo, Sit Mun Cook, Nan Fan, Chai Chai Fong, Woo Li Tong, Lun Kai Yung, Choy Sit Yung, Chu Sun Kee, Yung Hong Sang, Yip Li Tung, Woo Chu Tung, and Ying Ming Kow, 13 European Seamen, and 258 Chinese.

22, *Per Steiner*, for Amoy, 102 Chinese; for Shanghai, Mrs. Kofod, and 8 Chinese.

22, *Per Bellona*, for Salgoon, 155 Chinese.

22, *Per Varuna*, for Maning, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Norna*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

22, *Per Orestes*, for London, 3 Distressed Seamen.

22, *Per Helena*, for Sydney, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Wellby Pendleton*, for Nagasaki, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Roderick Hay*, for Chefoo, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Varuna*, for Maning, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Cordovan*, for Quinhon, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Jethi*, for Cebu, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Norna*, for Swatow, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Hansa*, for Tourn, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Nicolaus*, for Whampoa, 20 Chinese.

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22, *Per Leonia*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

22, *Per Orestes*, for London, 20 Chinese.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—  
For CANTON.—  
Per *Fuyou*, at 8.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 23rd inst.

For SWATOW.—  
Per *Norna*, at 7.30 a.m., on Monday, the 24th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW.—  
Per *Yesso*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 24th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For HOIHOW and HAIPHONG, (with Mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).  
Per *Dale*, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 24th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—  
Per *Bentley*, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 25th inst.

For SAIGON.—  
Per *Charlton*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 27th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—  
The English Contract Packet *Sunda* will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—  
Friday, 28th inst.—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 29th inst.—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. je29

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—  
The French Contract Packet *Assa* will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 30th July, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Mauritius, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—  
Friday, July 5th.—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, July 6th.—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, June 22, 1878. jy6

## CARGOES.

Per S. S. *Yang-tai*, sailed 22nd June, 1878.—For Continent, 813 bales Silk, 34 bales Waste Silk, 216 bales Cocoons, 68 cases Silks, 1,135 chests, 509 half-chests, 1,278 boxes and 1,151 pkgs. Tea, and 763 pkgs. Sundries.—For London, 360 bales Silks, 13 bales Waste Silk, 22 cases Silks, 31 cases Pongees, 340 half-chests, 5,459 boxes and 554 pkgs. Tea, 8 cases Treasure boxes and 105 pkgs. Sundries.



question, said that the agreement had been published surreptitiously and was incomplete.

In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote made an appeal to the House to bring all further details of the Congress, in discussing the admission of Greece.

The Kaffir war is collapsing.

The recovery of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany is painful and protracted.

The strike of cotton operatives has ended.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The members of the Humane Society had a very successful practice this evening, although the attendance was not so good as was expected.

The American barque *Sontag* arrived in the Ly-ee-moon Pass late last night, from Newcastle (N.S.W.), all safe, after a rather long passage. She experienced very light weather.

"The Chinese Curriculum," on the Sixth page, is a most exhaustive and scholarly paper on the higher educational system of China, and will be read with pleasure by many of our readers.

From Amoy we learn that the community at that port is considerably exercised by a case of assault (Anderson v. Wardlaw), which is now pending before the Consular Court.

H. E. Chun Lan-Pan and suite left this day for the United States per S. S. *City of Tokio*. Quite a number of friends were on board the steamer to bid them farewell. His Excellency's suite comprises over forty persons. Dr. Elmore also left by the same steamer for Yokohama.

An interesting trial of a patent Life Jacket was made yesterday in the harbour, off Lane Crawford's Wharf, in presence of over a hundred natives. The jacket was inflated and donned by a boatman, who then walked into the water and demonstrated the impossibility of sinking, much to the amusement of the spectators. After having seen the contrivance, it certainly appears to us to be the best thing of the kind yet invented.

Two cases at the Police Court to-day were of little public interest. Wong Ahong, a house boy, and Chu Ahong, house coolie, were charged on suspicion with stealing \$927, belonging to their mistress, Mrs. Rose, but there being no evidence against them they were discharged.—Li Alo, a coolie, was charged with stealing peaches from the garden of Mr. Remedios at Yow-mati. The accused, in defence, stated that he had a quarrel with the gardener, who then dragged him into the garden, filled his bag with peaches and gave him into custody for stealing them. The case was remanded till Monday next, the 24th inst.

#### HEDGE & Co., Weekly Shipping Report,

Pagoda Anchorage, 16th June, 1878.—Arrivals During the Week.—June 9, *Antenor*, from Shanghai; 9, *Lo Rigo*, from Sydney; 11, *Tah Yow*, from Shanghai; 12, *Yuen*, from Hongkong; 14, *Europe*, from Shanghai.

Departures During the Week.—June 8, *Ling Feng*, for Yenchow; 9, *Douglas*, for Hongkong; 9, *Glenroy*, for London; 9, *Holland*, for London; 11, *Willie*, for Tientsin; 12, *Antenor*, for London; 14, *Otto*, for Newchwang.

Shipping in Port.—Black Prince, Cuba, *Oxfordshire*, State of Alabama, *Cypreus*, *Georgia*, *Peri*, E. M. Young, *Brisbane*, *Historian*, *Ageria*, *Rio Logo*, *Tah Yow*, *Yuen*, *Europe*.

#### Marine Court.

(Before J. F. de Ewen, Esq.)  
June 22, 1878.

##### DISORDERLY FIREMEN.

Robert Mackay and Thomas Molan, firemen S. S. *Bertha*, were charged with assaulting the Chief Engineer (Mr. John Patterson).

Mr. Denys appeared to watch the case on behalf of the defendants.

With regard to the 1st defendant the Chief Engineer stated that he was sitting on the engine room steps when two of the firemen came to him and made a complaint. While they were doing so 1st defendant came up and said, "All the firemen are duffers; there is not a man amongst them." Witness told him they were just as good as he was and the defendant then called him a b—y thing, and without the slightest provocation struck him (witness) in the eye.

Continued.—I said "That's your little game is it," and while I was getting up by the neck, 1st defendant seized hold of me by the neck. I closed with him, and we both fell down on the deck. I was lifted up by somebody, I believe the 3rd mate. The 1st defendant then attacked one of the other firemen and they fought. After they had finished fighting I told 1st defendant to go forward and he struck me on the nose and seized me round the neck. He was then taken forward; he looked as if he had been drinking, but was not drunk.

By Mr. Denys:—No man ever brought stories to me about the 1st defendant. He did not come to make a complaint to me, he came up and deliberately struck me. I was struck before I got up off the deck; I did not inflict any injury on the 1st; I did not strike him at all; it is not an officer's place to do so. I was taken from the 1st defendant by one of the officers after the first attack. He came up to me again and without any provocation whatever struck me on the nose. I did not get excited, but I called out for assistance.

John Scott, the 2nd Engineer, said that

he saw two of the firemen go to the Chief Engineer, and say they had been accused of carrying tales to him. This the Chief Engineer denied, and while they were talking 1st defendant came up and called the Chief Engineer a b—y nuff and made a rush at him striking him on the eye. The Chief Engineer then got up and they had a tussle and fell to the deck.

The 3rd engineer and several of the firemen corroborated the Chief Engineer's story. Fined £5.

Thomas Molan was charged with assaulting the Chief Engineer. The assault occurred on the 19th instant about 3 p.m., when the Chief Engineer told two men to pick defendant up and put him to bed as he would be much better there, and when he was got up he wanted to fight everybody. He was not sober at the time. The defendant followed the Chief Engineer up the ladder and tried to strike him. Elliot, one of the firemen, stopped him and struck him, and the Captain and Chief Engineer had to separate them. Defendant was afterwards found interfering with the other men in the engine room and when ordered to go forward he struck the complainant with his fist.

Mr. Denys pleaded extenuating circumstances in this case as the man was drunk at the time. Fined £1.

#### China.

FOOCHOW.

(Herald, June 13th.)

Tea.—Business has been active during the week, and supplies correspondingly adequate. In *Congou*, extensive transactions have passed, chiefly in medium kinds, for both English and Australian accounts, at about last week's quotations. Common and inferior flavors grades have, however, changed hands on somewhat easier terms, but settlements show considerable irregularity in value. Preferable flavor to good medium kinds are in request at full rates. A few shops of second crop Peking and Pan Yung leaf have been shown, resulting in the sale of a small parcel at Tls. 33 per picul (short). *Souchong* have elicited a certain amount of attention, and settlements are reported at Tls. 38 a 44 per picul for finest, Tls. 30 a 36 for fine, and Tls. 20 a 29 for common to good. The quality is generally considered inferior to last season's yield.

Settlements from 6th to 12th June.—*Congou* 59,608 chests, at Tls. 5 a 33 per picul (short). *Souchong* 4,867 chests at Tls. 20 a 44 per picul (short). *Oolong* 185 chests at Tls. 15 a 19 per picul (short). *Pekoe* 558 chests at Tls. 40 a 75 per picul (short). *Scented Tea* 7,780 boxes at Tls. 21 a 80 per picul (short).

Total arrivals of *Congou*, 359,000 chests, "settlements" 287,428 "

Stock, 71,577  
Total arrivals of *Souchong*, 19,000 chests, "settlements" 6,741 "

Stock, 18,259  
Total arrivals of *Oolong*, 9,100 chests, "settlements" 8,708 "

Stock, 5,892  
Total arrivals of *Pekoe*, 1,900 chests, "settlements" 1,163 "

Stock, 747  
Total arrivals of *Scented Tea*, 25,000 boxes, "settlements" 18,690 "

Stock, 6,810 "

Opium.—A fair business has been passing during the week. Closing quotations are: for Malwa, finest, \$855 per picul; Benares, \$655 per chest; Patna, \$580 per chest, nominal.

Lead.—Market continues inactive.

Freight.—To London—per steamer—£2.10 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Vessels loading.—For London.—Steamships *Oxfordshire*, *Cypreus*, *State of Alabama* and *Egeria*.

S. S. *Historian* in port, probably to load for London.

For Australia.—Steamship *Brisbane*, and sailing vessels *Georgia*, *E. M. Young*, *Rio Logo*, and *Black Prince*.

Vessels expected to load.—For London.—Steamships *Burness*, and *Orestes*. Sailing vessel *Norman Court*.

For Australia.—Steamships *Ocean*, and *Bowen*. Sailing vessels *Uziah*, *Alexander Newton*, *Occident*, *Jessie McDonald*, *Countess of Errol*, and *Wm. Manson*.

We hear that the Arsenal Gunboat *Puh Sing* which was driven on shore in a typhoon at Suva Bay, on the south-east side of Formosa, about twelve months ago, has been towed into Pagoda Anchorage. She will, we understand, be repaired on the patch slip, and fitted for sea as quickly as possible.

The Annual Meeting of Seafarers in the British Episcopal Church was held at Club House this evening. Mr. Odell occupied the chair. A report was presented, from which it appeared that there was a debit balance of \$222.11 at the end of the financial year terminating 30th November last. The expenditure of the current year was an additional subscription of about \$160 will have to be raised—the regular per cents being insufficient. A regular per cent was being raised.

Robberies on a small scale have, we hear, been rather prevalent of late in the Foreign Settlement. In some instances the stolen property has been recovered through the exertions of the native detectives, or professional "thief-catchers," but in the majority of cases the depredators have made good their booty. A great amount of petty pilfering can no doubt be traced to house servants; and the practice of engaging coolies and boys without reference to their previous employers, or inquiry into their general character, is in no small degree an encouragement to plunder with more or less impunity.

A Buddhist priest from Kusan Monastery has been perambulating the Settlement during the last fortnight, and on the night, beating with great vigour the customary drum-shaped praying board. The pious bonze is, we hear, on a special mission—having for its object the collection of funds towards defraying the cost of enlarging and repairing his monastery. Many European residents, to whom this delightful and conveniently situated summer retreat is familiar, would doubtless contribute liberally, on the understanding that more suitable quarters should be provided—not necessarily within the sacred precincts, but, better still, beyond—away, in fact, from the far-reaching odour of sanctity which at present pervades the atmosphere of this celebrated Temple. The priests are kindly in disposition; physically unimpaired and mentally deficient—but their self-denial seems to culminate in what has been aptly termed the sanctity of dirt.

Our readers will be glad to learn that

the Mission Hospital at Poonang, under direction of Dr. Osgood, is now in full working order. The new building, opened a few weeks ago, contains ample accommodation for free patients, and a private ward for any number of patients of the better class who can afford to pay for superior quarters. There is also a well-lighted operating room, in which major surgical operations are usually performed three times a week. Strict cleanliness is everywhere enforced, and printed rules (in Chinese) are suspended throughout the building. These rules, having for their principal object the comfort and speedy convalescence of the patients, are, we hear, rigidly carried out. In connection with the establishment, but in a separate building, is a kind of home for confirmed opium smokers, whose friends (or in some instances the men themselves) may desire to place these infatuated consumers of the seductive drug beyond the reach of temptation. The worthy doctor informed us that he was unable to arrive at any correct idea of the number actually cured of this vice, as in most instances the discharged patients never returned to the Hospital, nor did they leave any clue as to their whereabouts in the future. Patients with local connections stand the best chance of reform—as they are under some sort of moral control, but intermeddles from other provinces rarely, if ever, give much promise of amendment. The bodily sufferings and intense mental depression—chiefly through sleeplessness—to which these opium-drunkards are subject during the first week or two of their voluntary incarceration, are fully and lucidly described by Dr. Osgood. The establishment is worth seeing, and those who take an interest in such matters could not do better than visit it, and judge for themselves as to the character of the medical director's earnest christian-like work.

#### LONDON GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

The other day in the Strand I was for the moment quite startled at the sight of eight or ten sandwich-men defiling in procession with placards on which only the words "DECLARATION OF WAR" in huge capitals were at first legible. My heart leaped into my mouth, as they say. I thought:—"So it has come at last!" And then I went closer to one of the placards to see from which side the gauntlet had been thrown down; and this was the official (!) proclamation which I thought I read:—

#### DECLARATION OF WAR.

"Whereas the aggressive policy of Russia has made a Declaration of War by Her Majesty's Government imminent, arrangements have been made for announcing the event, at the very moment of its occurrence, to the audience of *Ashtley's Theatre* by Miss Virginia Blackwood in the character of *Dolly Varden*."

Now, was not this impudent? I thought the use of the V. R. for the purpose of this audacious advertisement really passed all tolerable bounds. On looking closer, however, I perceived that the letter which I had read (and which was of course intended to be read) as R. might, if challenged, plead that it was quite as much a B. I cannot expect your types to do justice to the fraud, since the enterprising advertisers of *Ashtley's* must have had the type of the ambiguous letter cast expressly for the hoax. The initials, in short, were those of not Victoria Regina but of Virginia Blackwood—not quite the same thing. It was some comfort to me that hundreds of people were as completely imposed on as I had been, for wherever the sandwich-men went they or their placards were the objects of excited attention. Even this imposture, however, suffices to show that the doors of the theatre are open to say the least, and London proves its usual more or less of London and really official ways. It may mean nothing particular that a troop of horse artillery, guns, caissons and all, rode the other morning in superb order all down Piccadilly and past Whitehall, but it was a sight seldom witnessed in the peaceful streets of London, and the spectators, evidently by their comments, attached a significance of circumstance to the spectacle. More unequivocally connected with the crisis is the fact that the Union Jack is at this moment flying from the steeples of many of the London churches—from that of St. Martin's in Trafalgar Square, for instance—while at the gates of nearly all are placards inviting "volunteers for the London Militia," offering "a bounty of £5 and a free kit."

Talking of volunteers, there is a striking piece of evidence in this morning's *Times* that patriotism is not dead in England, and that it is to be found genuine and ardent in the quarters where it was least to be looked for. We are hardly prepared for much patriotism in deserters from the army. But yesterday a smart, intelligent-looking young fellow presented himself at the Lord Mayor's Court, saying he wished to give himself up as a deserter from the 49th Foot, on the ground that in times of danger like the present "it was the duty of every Englishman, and especially of deserters, to come forward to do his best for the country." While waiting in court for his application to be heard, a smuggling case came on, in which the services of French, Italian and Spanish interpreters were all required but were not available. In this emergency the deserter offered his assistance, which was found perfectly adequate. So much for his education and intelligence! As to his disinterested patriotism, it was elicited that he had thrown up a lucrative and respectable situation to surrender himself as a prisoner in England. Enquiry at the War Office proved his statements to be exactly true in every respect. The name of this gallant fellow is Charles Mason Watson.

I have had two private letters within the last week from Constantinople, but I cannot say they add much to the information patent to all in the newspapers. The only all novel point set out in the following passage which I extract:—"The Hotel de Byzance is half full of them" (Russian officers) "and they swarm all over Pera. Most are in uniform, but a few in plain clothes. They don't however, as you might perhaps expect, brag about as conquerors. Quite the contrary, they are very civil and inoffensive, and the Englishmen especially are treated with great consideration. Toward the latter, they are very civil and inoffensive, and the Englishmen especially are treated with great consideration. Toward the latter, they are very civil and inoffensive, and the Englishmen especially are treated with great consideration."

You will be attracted to me, and so of an irrepressible contribution to my small corner in Hyde Park on the bank holiday meeting last night, happy times about there. There is a home-coming home cannot be altogether a pleasant one. I honestly believe that, like a character, he honestly believes in like Mr. Gladstone, it is surprising that he should, but I think it is a pity which he

words "Arouse ye, Englishmen: there is yet another Cromwell!" And of the two Cromwells I have not a doubt that Dr. Kenally considers himself rather the greater. The meeting was more small than select, and was disproportionately bedizened with standards. There must have been 30 or 40 of these to an assemblage of not more than two or three thousand people. It was called a Tichborne Release and Magna Charta Association Meeting; but the Tichborne part of the affair was chiefly prominent in the programme: in the performance it was relegated completely to the background. Kenally was the alpha and the omega of the business. It was Kenally's grand old song was there, but only as a captive. *Que diable faisait il dans cette affaire?* He looked as downcast and shamed as Kenally was jolly and triumphant. There was, it is true, one banner which bore no direct reference to Dr. Kenally. This was carried by a youth said to be one of the Claimant's sons, and bore the inscription (which rather overdid it in pathos for what it wanted in accuracy of statement)—"Pray for my poor dear father, Sir Roger Tichborne." When this banner passed me I was standing near two post-office letter carriers, who were enjoying the very unusual leisure given them by the bank holiday. One of them said to the other:—"Their prayers will likely be returned 'not found,' I should say: eh, yes?" I thought the joke amusingly professional and not bad in itself. It was always a professional and not a client, but now the client is nearly dropped altogether. This Easter Monday Tichborne meeting was just a little fête got up ingeniously by Dr. Kenally for the flogging of his own vanity and more indirectly for the replenishment of his own purse. The moral of the ceremony, as pointed by the inscriptions on the flags, was—Buy Dr. Kenally's *Englishman*, and pay up for the Magna Charta Association.

There is a rumour that official notice has been given to the shippers who had contracted to supply the Russian Government with 100,000 tons of coal that any steps taken at present towards the fulfilment of the contract will be at the peril of those concerned, inasmuch as the despatch of the coal will not at the last moment be permitted. By the bye, the proclamation against the exportation of torpedoes, explosives, &c., was, I am told on good authority, really directed against Thornycroft's steel torpedoes, boats, of which he has a fleet fitted at Chiswick for transmission to Russia and elsewhere.

After having pointed out the aspects of the Russian preparations in America, one might well wonder how we English, without violating international law and decency, may take measures of defence, and give the Russians a Roland for their Oliver. The equipment and despatch from British ports of vessels, not of the *Alabama* and *Florida*, but of the *Tallahassee* type, seems to be a feasible precaution. Our *Tallahassee*s would be above suspicion of being pirates; open to no charge of breach of neutrality of the Foreign Enlistment Act; the most philanthropic and peace-loving, moreover, must approve of a service whose mission is not to plunder harmless merchantmen, but to act simply as a maritime police, to protect commerce against piracy. The *Tallahassee* spoken of was a long iron steamer built man-of-war, the uninitiated could hardly imagine. With her very thin sides she was liable to be sunk almost by a single shell. Originally intended as a blockade-runner, her masts were removed, her coal-bunkers increased, her sides painted a pale grey colour, almost invisible at a distance of 4 or 5 miles, and her upper deck strengthened for a couple of guns. Our *Tallahassee*s might, in like manner, be selected from among the fastest steamers of our merchant navy; they would be altered to carry as much coal as possible, and be armed with, say a couple of 40-pounder muzzle-loading rifled guns of 35 cwt. (4-75 inches calibre), one in the bows and one astern. These police vessels would be instructed to show their heels to anything like a man-of-war, but to hunt down all cruisers. On coming across one, the *Tallahassee*, or whatever her name might be, would either run at a range of 4,000 yards; and keeping it up till within 500 yards; or, if the cruiser took the initiative, steaming away gently and firing at the same time from the guns. The vessels wanted might be equipped at little expense, and despatched in sufficient numbers to sweep the Russian pirates, or privateers, off the seas. At any rate, a good deal of work would be taken out of the hands of the English naval force in the Pacific, which has enough to do looking after the Russian regular fleet, without hunting after pirates or small craft bent on spoiling our commerce. Unlike the Russians, we have no need to go abroad for ships, men, money, or ports. The *Tallahassee*s might be got ready at the shortest notice in any British port from Southampton to Sydney, or from Halifax to Hongkong.

I heard a pleasant thing the other day regarding the Duke of Westminster, and what is more I heard it from indisputable authority. Last Tuesday week, the Duke lent his house for a concert, in aid of the bereaved widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers had perished in the *Barfleur*. After the concert these victims who chose to spend the pictures which adorned the walls of the Duke of Westminster's gallery is one of the finest private collections in the world. A gentleman and his wife were looking at one of the pictures when another gentleman came up and made some remark regarding it, when the first said:—"Oh yes, I have known the picture as long as I can remember. It was my father's, and brought £1,000 at his sale. But I did not know that his Grace of Westminster had been the purchaser." Three hours afterwards the picture was at the speaker's house. He was Sam Gurney, the son of the Gurney of Overend Gurney and Co., who failed in 1868, and the gentleman to whom he had spoken was the Duke of Westminster himself.

This is I feel, a very leaden letter; but then Good Friday is not a Good Friday for writing letters on. Here, however, as a small bonus *bonheur* is a little true story, showing how very early and naturally *esprit* comes out. I was lunching in company of two or three other chance callers at this house of a connection of mine. We had not been asked to luncheon, but happening to call at the time of the children's dinner we were asked to partake. The luncheon, or child's dinner, was a very meritorious and eatable one, but the inroad of strangers was injurious, as often happens, to the native inhabitants. In the hospitable anxiety for her guests, mamma had quite overlooked one of her own little girls, a sweet well-behaved thing of five or six years, this poor little thing was for a long time, for getting, with an empty plate before her.

while everybody else was gobbling, yet was far too well-bred to complain. She had evidently been taught that it was greedy and vulgar to importune for food. Yet after all hunger is hunger, and it was no joke seeing the viands disappear. So at last the poor little girl broke silence with:—"Please, mamma, may I have some salt?" She knew that it was permissible without charge of greediness to ask for salt; and it had of course the effect of bringing to notice that she had nothing to eat with.

#### THE CABLE CONFERENCE IN MELBOURNE.

We are enabled by the courtesy of Mr. Pell, the General Manager here of the E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Company, Limited, to lay before our readers the result of the conference of representatives of the Australian Colonies in Melbourne, respecting the duplication of the present cable between this port and Port Darwin, to which we referred on Friday last. After a week's deliberation, the following was the decision arrived at:—

1. That the Sydney and Melbourne Governments enter into an agreement with the E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Company for a duplicate cable from Port Darwin to Singapore, via Banjoewangia, for a maximum annual subsidy of £32,400.

2. That the subsidy be for 20 years, and, during its continuance, the Company to maintain existing and duplicate cable in good order.

3. That before granting the subsidy, the Company to duplicate the Singapore-Penang section.

4. That the Company reduce the charge for Government messages 50 %, and for Press messages 75 %.

5. That provision be made for the purchase of the cables at any period of the subsidy on equitable terms.

6. That the amount of subsidy be calculated on the actual cost of cable as a basis.

7. That the subsidy be borne by the different colonies on the basis of population.

In addition to the proposals submitted by Colonel Glover, on behalf of the Eastern Extension Company, which seem from the above decision to have been in the main accepted, it appears that a joint memorandum prepared by Messrs. Michie and Vogel, the Agents-General in London of Victoria and New Zealand, on the subject of duplicate telegraphic communication with Europe was laid before the conference. The paper proposes that the Australian Governments shall unite to establish a cable system of their own, as they had already a land system. The paper states that the cable of the Eastern Extension Company from Port Darwin to Singapore can be purchased for £300,000, the New Zealand cable for £200,000, and the Tasmanian cable for £70,000. It is proposed that a second cable should be laid from Normanton to Singapore, Port Darwin to be connected by land line with the Queensland system. This second cable, which would cost £558,000, would be necessary. In order to duplicate communication with New Zealand, the paper proposes to lay a cable between that colony and Tasmania, so that if the present cable were injured, messages could be sent via Tasmania. The connecting link between New Zealand and Tasmania would cost £200,000, making the total capital required £1,578,000, or an annual charge of 4 per cent of £72,000. Messrs. Michie and Vogel insist upon the advisability of duplicating the Australian land line in order that charges may be lowered. South Australia at present receives 1s. 5d. for every word sent from Port Darwin. The two Agents-General add, "We do not say that the charges are unreasonable, considering the expense and risk South Australia is subject to, but they are clearly altogether inconsistent with cheap telegraphy." Ordinary messages, they point out, are carried from Normanton at one penny per word, and the Queensland Government has been always ready to take cable messages at four pence per word. At the latter rate the writers propose that messages should be carried across the continent, South Australia receiving an allowance of £10,000 a year as compensation for the loss she would incur in consenting to these terms. The cables from Singapore to Madras, they assume, can be got to perform the whole of the Australian business for a lump sum of £18,000 a year. Messrs. Michie and Vogel submit a table of receipts showing that, with this arrangement, the Australian Government can send and receive European messages at six shillings a word, the only loss involved being the payment of a subsidy of £20,000 per annum.—*Straits Times*.

#### THE PHONOGRAPH.

(Pioneer.)

On Good Friday, at the Crystal Palace, Edison's phonograph was exhibited by the London Stereoscopic Company, who offer the machines for sale at from £5 to £80 each. The lecturer sang or spoke into the phonograph; the sound-waves beat on a disc which drove a point through and through a sheet of tinfoil turning on a wheel. The sentences or song over, the tinfoil was taken out covered with dots and ruled in lines like a sheet of music. The tinfoil could then, or afterwards, be worked through the machine again backwards; the holes and dents in the tinfoil caught the point, the point agitated the disc, and the sound-waves surged again from the phonograph's mouth. The phonograph at the Crystal Palace gave back an air of music "as such a way," says the *Times*, "that one could not fail to recognize it." Sergeant Hardy of the Scots Guards played "The Last Rose of Summer" on his corset; the notes were re-echoed at will beautifully. When words were spoken and reproduced, the effect was hardly so good; the listeners seemed to need some special training; still however, words could be recognized, and they say that Mr. Edison has made an improved machine, the spherophone, which can be heard distinctly some hundred yards away. The dots and lines on the tinfoil last some while, may be used over and over again; whilst any number of stereotypes may also be taken. Mr. Edison has put his machine to one curious use. Having played a tune into the phonograph, he takes the annotated tinfoil and passes it through the phonograph the wrong end first. Thus the tune is played backwards; and the effect is said to be in many cases a decided improvement on the original. Some of Browning's poems, and some acts of the Legislative Council might be treated in the same way.

CITY MENTION.—"You never had no father as you know on, and you never go to school, and you never heard tell of the Bible; Now, let me ask you tell, where do you expect to go to?" Small Boy.—"Please, air, I don't; I'm lost my way."

#### Dead Letters.

Aldrich, Mrs. Pelham, Post Office, Sussex.  
Balfour, F. W., The Hollies, Blackheath, Kent.  
Basso, Jacques, Les Toques près de Marseille.  
Bennett, Miss J., Burlington, Iowa, U.S.A.  
Bonyhoy, Mrs., care of Capt. Rankin, Army and Navy Club, London.  
Buchan, A., Post Office, New York, U.S.A.  
Collins, H. B., H. M. S. *Thistle*, China Station.  
Constance, Miss J., Hotel du Roche, Paris.  
Cranston, Mrs., St. Andrews, Dundee.  
N. Z.  
Davison, Miss C., Mason Hotel, Cardiff.  
Dinneen, Miss E., 255, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.  
Dumont, M., Capitaine du St. Joseph, Hongkong.  
Faulkner, E., Ship's steward, H. M. S. *Victor Emanuel*.  
Frantz, Geo., Blauwe Broek Straat No. 4, Antwerpen.  
Fuka, H., Rheinische Strasse No. 10, Essen.  
Gordon, Mrs. J., Post Office, Sydney.  
N. S. W.  
Hawkins, Captain, S. S. *Totany*, Hongkong.  
Hodgson, Miss J., Main Street, Charlestown, Mass.  
Holden, Mrs. K., 12 Stanley Road, High Street, Essex.  
Huber, Madame, 88, Avenue de Villiers, Paris.  
Innes, John, Lodge Emulation No. 1, 100, Bombay.  
Jensen, Y., care of P. Gravesen, Apenrade.  
Johns, Mrs. K., 7, Cannon Street, Devonport.  
Johnsen, F., Seattle King County W. F., United States.  
Kamshin, L., Customs, Amoy.  
Kelly, Thomas, Saxon Villa, Kentucky, U. S. A.  
Kinial, W., 103, Whitechapel Road, London.  
Lobo, Domingo J. A., Bombay, (Registered).  
Molloy, Sir J. M., Bart, Co. Dublin, Ireland.  
Miller, James, Sanctoria Colliery, East India.  
Nabun, Jelowitz, Constantinople.  
Pailard, Mrs., 99, Boulevard Voltaire, Paris.  
Park, Fred, S. Singapore.  
Pears, Mrs., 7, Mount Pleasant, Newport, England.  
Smith, Charles, Hongkong.  
Smith, Mrs. Hume, Waterworks Office, Dundee.  
Smith, Rev. N. N., Georgetown, Demarara.  
Trifone, Messrs. A. & Fils, Paris.  
Villubass, Jaram, Bombay.  
Williams, J. M., Cox & Co., Broadway, New York.  
Willoughby, Hon. Mrs., 8, Heatherley Grove, Westbourne Park, London.  
Yuan, Mr., H. M. S. *Charlydia*, Singapore.

The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.

General Post Office, Hongkong, June 21, 1878.

#### Quotations.

HONGKONG, June 22, 1878.  
OPIUM.—New Patna, cash, \$610 a 612½ credit.  
" Old Patna, cash, None credit.  
" New Benares, cash, 580 a 582½ credit.  
" Old Benares, cash, None credit.  
" New Malwa, cash, 802½ credit, 807½  
" Allowance Tael, 6 a 12  
" Old Malwa, cash, None credit.  
" Allowance Tael, None

CAMPBELL, ... 16.00 a 16.25  
QUICKSILVER, ... 61.50 a 62.00  
SALTPETRE, ... 6.20 a 6.50

#### Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 3/10  
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/10½  
" 6 months' sight, ... 3/10½  
Credit, ... 3/11  
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 8/11½  
Bombay, demand Rupees, ... 227  
Calcutta, ... 227  
Shanghai, demand, ... 73½  
" 30 days, ... 72  
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ... 10 ½  
Sycee, ... 8 ½  
Mexicans, ... 2 p. c. m.  
Gold Leaf, ... 26  
English Sovereigns, ... 5.07  
Australian Sovereigns, ... 5.07  
Discount, ... 7 to 9 %

#### Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 89 % prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,800  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,475  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$285  
Yantai Ins. Assoc., Tls. 655  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,080  
H. K. Fire Ins. Co., \$755  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$200  
H. K. & W. Dock Co., 11 % prem.  
H



## Portfolio.

## LADY CLARE.

It was the time when Lilia blew,  
And clouds are highest up in air,  
Lord Ronald brought a lily-white doe  
To give his cousin, Lady Clare.

I trow they did not part in scorn;  
Lovers long betrothed were they;  
They two will wed the morrow morn—  
God's blessing on the day!

"He does not love me for my birth,  
Nor for my lands so broad and fair:  
He loves me for my own true worth,  
And that is well," said Lady Clare.

In there came old Alice the nurse,  
Said, "Who was this that went from  
thee?"

"It was my cousin," said Lady Clare;  
"To-morrow he weds with me."

"O, God be thanked!" said Alice the nurse,  
"That all comes round so just and fair;  
Lord Ronald is heir to all your lands,  
And you are not the Lady Clare."

"Are ye out of your mind, my nurse, my  
nurse,"  
Said Lady Clare, "that ye speak so wild?"  
"As God's above," said Alice the nurse,  
"I speak the truth: you are my child."

"The old Earl's daughter died at my breast—  
I speak the truth as I live by bread!  
I nursed her like my own sweet child,  
And put my child in her stead."

"Falsely, falsely, have ye done,  
O mother," she said, "if this be true,  
To keep the best man under the sun  
So many years from his due."

"Nay, now, my child," said Alice the nurse,  
"But keep the secret of your life,  
And all you have will be Lord Ronald's  
When you are man and wife."

"If I'm a beggar born," she said,  
"I will speak out, for I dare not lie.  
Pull off, pull off the brooch of gold,  
And fling the diamond necklace by."

"Nay, now, my child," said Alice the nurse,  
"But keep the secret all ye can."  
She said, "Not so: but I will know  
If there be any faith in man."

"Nay, now, what faith?" said Alice the  
nurse;  
"The man will cleave unto his right."  
"And he shall have it," the lady replied,  
"Though I should die to-night."

"Yet give one kiss to your mother dear;  
Alas, my child, I sinned for thee!"  
"O mother, mother, mother," she said,  
"So strange it seems to me!"

"Yet here's a kiss for my mother dear—  
My mother does it this be so;  
And lay your hand upon my head,  
And bless me, mother, ere I go."

She clad herself in a russet gown,  
She was no longer Lady Clare;  
She went by dale, and she went by dale,  
With a single rose in her hair.

The lily-white doe Lord Ronald had brought  
Lest up from where she lay,  
Dropt her head in the maiden's hand,  
And followed her all the way.

Down stooped Lord Ronald from his tower;  
"O Lady Clare, you shame your worth,  
Why come you dressed like a village maid,  
That are the flower of the earth?"

"If I come dressed like a village maid,  
I am but as my fortunes are;  
I am a beggar born," she said,  
"And not the Lady Clare."

"Play me no tricks," said Lord Ronald,  
"For I am woe in word and deed."  
"Play me no tricks," said Lord Ronald,  
"Your riddle is hard to read."

O, and proudly stood she up!  
Her heart within her did not fail;  
She looked into Lord Ronald's eyes,  
And told him all her nurse's tale.

He laughed a laugh of merry scorn;  
He turned and kissed her where she stood;  
"If you are not the heires born,  
And I," said he, "the next in blood—"

"If you are not the heires born,  
And I," said he, "the lawful heir,  
We two will wed to-morrow morn,  
And you shall still be Lady Clare."

—Tennyson.

The best part of health is fine disposition.  
It is more essential than talent, even in the  
works of talent. Nothing will supply the  
want of sunshine to peaches, and, to make  
knowledge valuable, you must have the  
cheerfulness of wisdom. Whenever you  
are sincerely pleased you are nourished.  
All healthy things are sweet tempered.  
Genius works in sport, and goodness smiles  
to the last; and, for the reason, that who-  
ever sees the law which distributes things,  
does not depend, but is animated to great  
desires and endeavors. Who, who depends  
betrays that he has not seen it. "It is a  
Dutch proverb, that 'paint costs nothing';  
such are its preserving qualities in damp  
climates. Well, sunshine costs less, yet is  
finer pigment. And so of cheerfulness, or a  
good temper, the more it is spent, the more  
of it remains. The latent heat of an ounce  
of wood or stone is inexhaustible. You may  
rub the same chip of pine to the point of  
kindling, a hundred times; and the power  
of happiness of any soul is not to be com-  
puted or drained. It is observed that a  
depression of spirits develops the germs of a  
plague in individuals and nations. It is an  
old commendation of right behaviour: "Alas  
lady, sapient est," which our English pro-  
verb translates, "Be merry and wise." I  
know how easy it is for man of the world to  
look grave and meek at your sanguine  
youth, and its glittering dreams. But I  
find the gayest castles in the air that were  
ever piled, far better for comfort and for  
use, than the dungeons in the air that are  
daily dug and overgrown by grumbling,  
disappointed people. I know those miser-  
able fellows, and I hate them, who see a  
black star always riding through the light  
and coloured clouds in the sky overhead;  
waves of light pass over and hide it for a  
moment; but the black star keeps fast in the  
smith. But power dwells with cheerfulness  
hope puts us in a working mood,  
whilst despair is a muse, and unmakes the  
active power. A man should make life and  
nature happy to us, or he had better never  
have been born. When the political atmosphere

reckons up the unproductive classes, he  
should put at the head this class of pillars  
of themselves, cravers of sympathy, bewail-  
ing imaginary disasters. An old French  
verse runs in my translation:—  
Some of your griefs you have mixed,  
And the sharpest you still have survived;  
But what torments of pain you endured  
From evils that never arrived!  
—Emerson.

THE EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM  
OF THE CHINESE.

There appears to be no limit whatever to  
the age at which a Chinese may compete at  
the public examinations. No youth is held  
too tender, no age is deemed too venerable,  
that one should be disqualified to enter the  
lists on equal terms with the majority.

According to the general rule, two succe-  
ssive years, out of every three, are devoted  
to the examinations held by the Provincial  
Literary Chancellor for the degree of *sui*  
*ts'ai*; the first of these two similar examina-  
tions, is called the *sui* *k'ao*; the second the  
*k'o* *k'ao*. The third year is for the examina-  
tion held by the Special Commissioner (*chu*  
*k'ao*) for the degree of *chi* *jen*, which exami-  
nation is called the *ta* *k'ao*. In many cases,  
however, there is an irregularity; and,  
whether it be that famine, rebels, or other  
plague have prevented the holding of an  
examination, or whether it be that the  
Examiner has been unable to do his duty  
for other reasons, the *sui* and *k'o* *k'ao* will  
fall together, in which case a year remains  
vacant. In Formosa and Hainan this is  
always the case, owing to the remote situa-  
tion of those islands. This circumstance is  
called *sui* *k'o* *ping* *k'ao*. Moreover when  
an accession to the Throne takes place, or  
a male heir is born to the Emperor, an  
extra *k'o* *k'ao*, which goes by the name of  
*ngin* *k'o*, is granted to each province.

Let us take a youth A.B. and follow him  
from the school to the chapter of honour.  
His first step is to enter his name at the  
*yamen* of the magistracy, or *hien*, of his  
birth. To this place he betakes himself  
under the guidance of the *lin* *sheng*, or one  
of the senior graduates of the magistracy.  
(This term will be explained farther on.)

He hands in a *ts'ei*, or slip, inscribed  
with his name, age, village, the names of his  
father, grandfather and great grandfather—  
his *san* *ts'ei*. As a slave carries the sur-  
name of his master, and as his children are  
always slaves, the manumission of any of  
these instantly makes him free, and qual-  
ifies him for examination. Lo Ping-chang,  
formerly a slave at Fatsien, subsequently  
Viceroy of Szechuan, was thus manumitted.  
No one can compete at a Public Examination  
whose genealogy will not go back this  
far at least. His "three generations are  
not clear" *san* *ts'ei* *pu* *ching*. As no one in  
China ever fails to keep a genealogical  
record, it simply amounts to this, that the  
descendants of playactors, executioners,  
*yamen*-torturers, and *yamen*-runners (*ts'ei*  
*ts'ei*) cannot compete unless there are three clear  
male ancestors between them and their  
unqualified ancestors. Barbers, personal  
servants, nail-cutters, scavengers, and the  
descendants of these to the third generation  
are stated by some to be excluded too, but  
there is a doubt upon this point. The  
*Tanhs* of Canton are excluded unless three  
clear generations have "taken to land,"  
(*shang* *chieh*), and unless the neighbours  
guarantee the applicant's respectability.  
The magistrate collects these slips and, in  
the early autumn of every *sui* *k'ao* and *k'o*  
*k'ao* year, issues a notification, naming a  
day for the *hien* *k'ao* or "Magistrate's  
examination." The entering of the name at  
the *yamen* entitles one, as it were, to the  
appellation of *t'ung* *sh'eng*, or undergraduate.

The examination is held in the Magistrate's  
*yamen*, where there is always accommoda-  
tion for five or six hundred undergraduates.  
In Provincial Capitals, where there is a  
regular Examination Hall, the examination  
is held here instead. The magistrate ex-  
amines in seven relays, each time discarding,  
if he deems fit, any who are not candidates,  
but, of course, the object is to remain  
amongst the best in the last relay, the first  
of whom is called the *an* *shou*. A list is  
posted (*chu* *an*) of the first relay, and  
another of the other six (*chu* *ch'uan*) when  
the examination is over, about three days  
after its commencement.

The examination takes place at about 8  
a.m., and the subjects are selected by the  
Magistrate in presence of the undergradu-  
ates, after the doors are closed. One theme  
in prose, and one in verse (*wen* *chang* *shih*)  
are hung up within view of all. The single  
advantage which attaches to the *an* *shou* is  
that, as a matter of courtesy, the Prefect,  
at the next examination, will endeavour to  
place his name among the first ten.

About a month after the *hien* *k'ao*, the  
*fu* *k'ao* takes place, at the Provincial Me-  
tropolis in the Examination Hall, at other  
Prefectures in the Prefect's *yamen*. A  
notice is issued, and the students assemble  
according to magistracies in the Examina-  
tion Hall, where ten successive examina-  
tions are held in the following manner, as  
in the case of the magistrate's examination.  
Suppose there are ten thousand in all.  
After the first bout, perhaps ten per cent.  
are excluded, and the names of the others  
are hung up outside the Hall, according to  
magistracies, the first ten in each magistracy  
being specially noted. This is continued  
seven times, the Prefect each time excluding  
about ten per cent. of the least meritorious  
composers. The result of the last test is  
that about one-tenth of the whole number  
of each magistracy is selected; the names of  
the ten best of each of these are specially  
prominent, and the first in each ten receives  
the honorary appellation of *an* *yan* or *an*  
*shou*. The advantage gained by the *an* *yan*  
is that, as a matter of courtesy, the Literary  
Chancellor will, as of course, pass him for  
his degree.

All the other distinctions, consequent upon this septuple analysis,  
count for nothing but local and ephemeral  
honour amongst one's friends. The first  
of the last bout is also called *ts'ei* *shou*.

The examination for the degree of *sui*  
*ts'ai* takes place generally in the eighth  
month of the Chinese autumn, in a perma-  
nent or temporary booth erected for the  
purpose at each prefecture, and, at the  
provincial metropolis, in the Chancellor's  
*yamen*. The Literary Chancellor has a  
junta of his own, and receives a Commis-  
sion for three years. The first of these  
always is the *ts'ei*, *ts'ei*, *ts'ei*, *ts'ei*, is the  
year of the Chancellor's appointment and  
journey; the other two are the *ts'ei* *k'ao* and  
*k'o* *k'ao* or years of examination for the  
degree of *sui* *ts'ai*. The *sui* *k'ao* falls upon

the *ch'ien*, *wei*, *chou*, and *wei*; and the *k'o*  
*k'ao* upon the *yin*, *ts'ei*, *ch'ien* and *ts'ei* years  
of the cycle. The subjects are, as in the case  
of the Magistrate's and Prefect's examina-  
tions, prose and poetry (*ts'ei* *ts'ei*, *ts'ei*  
*chang*, *ts'ei* *shou*); but the Chancellor  
devotes one day to each. An average of  
perhaps ten per cent. of candidates obtain  
a *prima facie* degree, but before the list of  
the successful is issued (*ch'ui* *ts'ei*) a second  
Examination takes place (*ts'ei* *ts'ei*), a few  
days after the first, in order to guard  
against imposition—"cribbing," prompting,  
&c., &c. Generally about ninety per cent.  
of the successful scrape through this second  
 ordeal, and the list of graduates is an-  
nounced outside the Hall the next day.  
The next step is to buy an official hat, sur-  
mounted with a gilt tui-tui, and a pair of  
official boots. The successful ones must  
then visit the Chancellor, dressed in their  
official costume, consisting of a white  
silk gown with blue border. This visit  
takes place at his *yamen*, in the Great Hall  
of which they await the arrival of the  
Chancellor. His Excellency enters, takes  
a seat, and waits, whilst a couple of ser-  
vants hand round to each graduate from a  
basin flowers of tinsel, one of which is in-  
serted in the hair at each side of the head  
(*ts'ei* *ts'ei*). The graduates first turn to the  
north and *hohoo* thrice to His Majesty  
(*ts'ei* *sheng* *en*), after that they turn to the  
Chancellor and *hohoo* thrice to him likewise.  
The Chancellor rises, bows thrice to them  
and the ceremony is over; the students now  
retire and proceed to their respective homes.

A visit to the ancestral shrine (*ts'ei* *ts'ei*)  
is an indispensable sequence of having  
graduated. This ceremony is apparently  
to bring before the manes of one's ancestors,  
this evidence of continuity of honour in the  
family. The next year a similar examination  
to that just described takes place (*k'o* *k'ao*),  
immediately after which and not later than  
the seventh month the Literary Chancellor  
holds a second examination (*k'ao* *ts'ei*) of  
the two groups of new graduates (*ts'ei*  
*ts'ei*) and of former *sui* *ts'ai*, (*ts'ei* *ts'ei*),  
which latter must repeat this examination  
every third year if desirous to go on com-  
peting for a higher degree. This is in one  
subject only, prose essay, and lasts but one  
day. The result is announced, like the  
result of the Magistrate's and Prefect's  
Examinations, by the posting of a list  
(*chu* *an*), not, as in the examinations for  
the degrees of *chi* *jen* and *chin* *shih*, by the  
issue of a *yang*. This list or notice is of a  
style less solemn and imposing than the  
*yang*, or official list. It should have been  
stated that in the first of the three years  
the Chancellor holds an examination of all  
the former *sui* *ts'ai* of the Province (*k'ao* *ts'ei*)  
in Law. These are arranged in three grades  
(*ts'ei* *ts'ei*), the two first grades of which  
have flowers stuck in their hair (*ts'ei* *ts'ei*)  
as in the case of new graduates (*ts'ei* *ts'ei*).  
The first grade are eligible for the honour  
of *ts'ei* *ts'ei*, which comes upon them the  
year following, and the responsibility of  
each *t'ung* *sheng* of their magistracy, who  
may apply to them, upon entering his name  
for the *hien* *k'ao*. For this guarantee a  
small charge is leviable. There are a fixed  
number of *ts'ei* *ts'ei* for each magistracy,  
which are vacated by death, mourning,  
office, promotion to a higher degree, or the  
lapse of eighteen years. These eligible for  
*ts'ei* *ts'ei* come in in order of seniority.

These two years being ended, study for  
the degree of *chi* *jen* is the next step.  
After examining each prefecture for the  
literary degree of *sui* *ts'ai*, the Chancellor  
examines the sons of gentry in archery for  
the military degree of *sui* *ts'ai*. This ex-  
amination takes place once in three years,  
not twice, as in the civil examination, and  
always in the *sui* *k'ao* year. Similarly a  
military *ts'ei* *ts'ei* examination of former  
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in the *ts'ei* *ts'ei* year. There are special  
examinations, too, in Hunan, Kweichow,  
&c. (*mao* *ts'ei*), for Military graduates  
(*mao* *sheng*), also by the Literary Chancel-  
lors.

The examination for a *chi* *jen* degree is  
held by the *chu* *k'ao*, a special Commissioner  
appointed by the Emperor to each Province  
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# CHINA



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Hon. W. KESWICK.

#### CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

#### HONGKONG.

##### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

##### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, February 27, 1878.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.  
Bankers.

#### THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

#### THE CITY BANK.

#### THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.  
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on **TUESDAY**, the 25th June, 1878, at 11 o'clock a.m. precisely, at the Godowns of Messrs NOTTON & Co., Duddell Street—

An Invoice of Assorted PRINTING TYPES, BORDERS, LEADS, &c., also a Lot of PRINTING, CARTRIDGE, LETTER, FOOLSCAP, and NOTE PAPER, and ENVELOPES.  
Terms of Sale—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 6, 1878. je23

## For Sale.

### LANNERT, ATKINSON & CO.

#### HAVE FOR SALE.

**VEYRONS' FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES**, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp.  
**COFFEE ROASTERS**, and **COFFEE MILLS**.  
**SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS**.  
**GRASSY TOOL CHESTS**.  
**MASSEY'S PATENT LOGS**.  
**METALLIC MEASURING TAPES**, in strong Leather Cases.  
**SPIRIT LEVELS**, **HAMMERS**.  
**DOG COLLARS** and **CHAINS**.  
**SAILORS' SEWING** and **ROPING PALMS**.  
**COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS**, and **MAST-HEAD LAMPS**, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations.  
**DIOPTIC LENSES** for Signal Lamps.  
**PORTHOLE GLASSES**, assorted sizes.

#### BOOKS.

**TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS**.  
**LETT'S DIARIES**, for 1878.  
**NOVELS**. **SCHOOL BOOKS**.  
**WORKS OF REFERENCE** and **GIFT BOOKS**.

**SHEET MUSIC** and **SONGS**.  
**IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER**.  
**RODGERS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY**.  
**MAPPIN BROS.' SCISSORS**.  
**MANIFOLD WRITERS**.  
**LETTER SCALES**.  
**STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS**.  
**BROWN WRAPPING PAPER**.  
**CARD-BOARD**, Assorted Colours.  
**DATE RACKS**. **INVOICE FILES**.  
**QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES**.  
**UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK**. **MAUVE INK**.  
**MAYNARD & NOYES' WRITING** and **COPIING INK**.  
**MUCLAGE**, &c., &c., &c.

#### KELLY & WALSH'S

**CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE**, and

#### HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.  
BARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins.  
Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.  
Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

#### MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

#### FOR SALE.

#### EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

**HUBBUCK'S**  
White Zinc Paints.  
White Lead.  
Red Lead.  
Venetian Red.  
Green Paint.  
Black Paint.  
Brown Oxide.  
Yellow Paint.

**HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL**.  
In 5 Gallon Drums and Barrels.

**VARNISHES**.  
Copal.  
Black and Bright.

**CORDAGE**.  
Europe Rope. Bolt Rope.  
Hawline. Marline.  
Humberline. Ratline.  
Spun yarn. Signal Halliards.

**BUNTING**—All Colours.  
**HEMP** Seaming Twine.  
Hemp Roping Twine.  
Cotton Twine.

**HENRY'S CANVAS**.  
COTTON DUCK,  
Nos. 1 to 8.

**COTTON RAVENS**,  
8, 10 and 12 oz.

**RUTHERFORD'S ALL LONG FLAX** AND  
NAVY BOILED CANVAS.

**ASH OARS**,  
14, 16, and 17 feet long.

**ENGINE PACKING**  
(TUCKS ROUND),  
ALL SIZES.

**CANVAS INSERTION**.  
PURE GUM.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

#### FOR SALE.

**TASMANIAN APPLES AND PEARS**.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1878. je24

#### FOR SALE.

**COKE** and **TAR** in Quantities to suit  
Purchasers, at CHEAP RATES.

#### Apply to

**GAS COMPANY**,  
West Point.  
Hongkong, June 18, 1878. selb

#### FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

**THE 80 A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP**  
"ARGENTINO."  
815 Tons Register (1426 Tons Gross).  
For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1878.

## For Sale.

### EX LATE ARRIVALS.

**DRAWING PAPER**.  
**PARMA'S BAU DE COLOGNE**.  
**TRACING PAPER** and **CLOTH**.  
**QUININE**.  
**RED INK** for STEEL PENS.  
**BASS'S ALE** and **GUINNESS'S STOUT**, bottled by Foster.  
**PRICKLY HEAT SOAP**.  
**SUMMER SOCKS**.  
**LAWN TENNIS BATS** and **BALLS**.  
**NEW SHIRTS** and **COLLARS**.  
**GRAPHOSCOPES**.  
**STUDENT'S DICTIONARIES**.  
**PEN-MAKING MACHINES**.  
**CARBOLIC ACID**.  
**NEW PLAYING CARDS**.  
**IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES**.  
**IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES**.  
**FLOWER TROUGHS**.  
**ELECTRO-PLATED WARE**.  
**AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS**.  
**TABLE CUTLERY**.  
**GOLD LEAF TOBACCO**.  
**THE NEW LIFE JACKET**.  
**G. B. D. PIPES**.  
**IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS**.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

## Intimations.

**G. FALCONER & Co.**,  
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER  
MANUFACTURERS.

#### AND

**JEWELLERS**.  
**NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS**  
AND **BOOKS**.  
46, Queen's Road Central.  
\* Hongkong, June 20, 1878. jy20

**BALL'S**  
**NECTAR CORDIAL**,  
MADE FROM HERBS,  
A **STIMULANT AND APPETIZER**.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN:**  
MESSRS. GEO. CURRING & Co.,  
St. Mary Axe, London.

**W. BALL**,  
China Dispensary, Hongkong.  
June 20, 1878. jy20

## NOTICE.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.** are pre-  
pared to supply FAMILIES and  
SHIPS with the **SUGARS** MANUFACTURED  
by the **ORIENTAL SUGAR RE-  
FINERY**.  
Hongkong, June 18, 1878. tf.

**HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COM-  
PANY, LIMITED**.

**THE** Transfer BOOKS of this Company  
will be CLOSED from the 19th to  
28th instant, both days inclusive.

**THOS. D. C. PARKER**,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, June 4, 1878. je23

**THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO.,  
LIMITED**.

**THE** Transfer BOOKS of this Company  
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the  
30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
**OLYPHANT & Co.**,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, June 10, 1878. jy1

**IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE**,  
Hongkong, June, 1878.

**TENDERS** are invited for the Supply  
of **STORES, PROVISIONS** and  
**MATERIAL** to the Vessels of the **IMPERIAL  
GERMAN NAVY** calling at Hongkong during  
the period of One Year, beginning on the  
1st October, 1878, and ending on the 30th  
September, 1879.

For Particulars and Forms of Tenders  
apply at the Office of this Consulate to the  
Secretary, Mr. LOUIS HAUSCHILD, between  
the hours of 7 and 10 in the Morning.

J. V. SODEN,  
Consul.

**DEVOS'S BRILLIANT  
OIL.**

**RELIABLE,  
ECONOMICAL,  
SAFE!!**

**DESIRING** to benefit by the world-  
wide reputation of our Oil, certain  
parties have attempted to imitate our pack-  
ages. Suits at law have been instituted  
against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of  
these imitations. Buyers should be careful  
to see that the words "DEVOS'S BRIL-  
LIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the  
words "DEVOS MFG CO. PATENTS" are  
stamped on the top of the can.

**THE DEVOS MANUFACTURING CO.**,  
80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,  
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

## Intimations.

### CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA.

HASTA el día 30 del corriente a las 12  
del medio día se recibirán en este  
Consulado, por pliegos sellados propo-  
siciones para la subasta de las OBRAS DE  
REPARACIONES que hay que ejecutar  
en el Transporte de Guerra Español  
"MARQUES DE LA VICTORIA".  
En la Cancillería de este Consulado está  
de manifiesto el detalle de las OBRAS y el  
pliego de Condiciones para la subasta.  
EDUARDO TODA.  
Hongkong, 20 de Junio de 1878. jy1

## DENTAL NOTICE.

**DR. ROGERS** begs to intimate to his  
Friends that he is about to visit  
SHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hong-  
kong from April 1st to June 10th.  
Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

**KELLY & WALSH'S  
CELEBRATED TOBACCO**  
Packed specially for this Climate.

#### BRANDS.

Smoking Mixture. Mild Strength.  
Happy Thought. Medium Strength.  
Dollar Brand. Full Strength.

The above-named Tobaccos are cut and  
packed under our own supervision from the  
stock received fresh each month from the  
manufacturers.

#### AGENTS.

HONGKONG.—MESSRS. LANNERT, ATKINSON & Co.  
AMOIY.—"MOALIE & Co."  
FOOCHOW.—"HEDGES & Co."  
SWATOW.—"CAMPBELL & Co."  
CHIEFOO.—"H. STEVEN & Co."  
TIENTSIN.—"G. W. COLLINS & Co."  
NEWCHANG.—"P. A. SCHULTZ & Co."

**KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.**  
**KELLY & Co., Yokohama.**

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

**FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.**  
The British Steamer  
"RENEDEE".  
Captain BUCHANAN, will load  
here for the above Ports, and  
will leave this on TUESDAY, the 25th  
instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**HOP KEE**.  
Hongkong, June 20, 1878. je25

#### MONTHLY SERVICE.

**FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND  
MELBOURNE**,  
(Calling at PORT DARWIN if sufficient  
inducement offers),  
taking Cargo and Passengers for all Aus-  
tralian and New Zealand Ports, and  
TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Australasian Steam  
Navigation Co's Steamship  
"OCEAN".  
R. EDMONDSON, Commander,  
will load at FOOCHOW, and this as above,  
receiving despatch hence on or about the  
25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.**,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. je23

**FOR LONDON.**  
The Steamship  
"CALDERA".  
ROBERT BRYCE WILLIAMS,  
Commander, will be despatched  
as above on or about the 18th July.

The "Caldera" has good Accommoda-  
tion for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 8, 1878. jy13

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Company's Steamship  
"TANAIS".  
Commandant DE LA MARCELLE,  
will be despatched for YOKO-  
HAMA shortly after the arrival of the next  
French Mail.  
H. DU POUY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

#### NOTICE.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES.**  
**PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.**

The Company's Steamship  
"AMAZONE".  
Commandant NOMBREUX, will  
be despatched for SHANGHAI  
shortly after her arrival from Europe.  
H. DU POUY,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, June 15, 1878.

## Sailing Vessels.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Ship  
"WANDERING JEW".  
TALPEY, Master, will load here  
for the above Port, and will be  
despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th Inst.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 15, 1878. je29

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 American Bark  
"NAVESINK".  
BARSTOW, Master, will load  
here for the above Port, and  
will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 13, 1878. jy13

### FOR HONOLULU.

The A 1 American Bark  
"FRANK MARION".  
ELDRIDGE, Master, will load  
for the above Port, and have  
quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, May 15, 1878.

### FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

The Clipper Barque  
"BELLE OF OREGON".  
Capt. MERRIMAN, will have  
immediate despatch for the  
above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**ROZARIO & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

### FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Clipper Ship  
"SIR HARRY PARKES".  
S. CHAPMAN, Master, having  
the greater portion of her  
Cargo engaged, will meet with quick  
despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 12, 1878. tf.

### FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark  
"KENTON".  
COLVIN, Master, will load here,  
and will have immediate de-  
spatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 20, 1878.

### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 Ship  
"SIR CHARLES NAPIER".  
FRENCH, Master, will load here  
for the above Port, and will have  
immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 17, 1878.

### FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship  
"NYASSA".  
GARROCK, Master, will load  
here for the above Port, and  
will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark  
"H. G. JOHNSON".  
CONY, Master, will load here  
for the above Port, and will have  
quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to  
**VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.**  
Hongkong, May 20, 1878.

## Entertainments.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**D. DAVE CARSON**  
HAS BEEN ADVISED TO MAKE  
**THREE EXTRA PROFESSIONAL  
VISITS**—  
PREVIOUS TO HIS  
**DEPARTURE**  
FROM  
**THE FLOWERY LAND.**

#### CONSULTATIONS

will be held on or about the Night of  
**MONDAY, 24th, WEDNESDAY, 26th,**  
and **FRIDAY, 28th** instant.

#### "LAUGH AND GROW FAT."

#### "THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS!!"

**TRY CARSON'S COMPOUND  
COMICOONIA.**  
The new and unfailing remedy for Lowness  
of Spirits, Depression, &c., highly re-  
commended by the Press, and tried by  
thousands with invariable success.

#### PERFECT CURES.—TESTIMONIALS.

**MAIOO, 25th April, 1878.**  
DEAR SIR,—A deep sense of gratitude  
will ever pervade my bosom. All the year  
I was sorely troubled with a shrewish wife,  
which was followed by pains in the head,  
loss of the hair, &c. Having heard of your  
Comicoonia I took a box, and I and my  
household are now in excellent health.  
I've much pleasure in recommending it.  
Yours gratefully,  
NUNEE CARDON.

"Grey Brick Hotel," Soochow Creek,  
Mrs. Victoria Gualph, Sole Proprietress.  
1st January, 1878.

Oh! Sir,—The debt I owe you can never  
be repaid. I feel it a duty to let my fellow  
creatures know how speedily they can be  
relieved from their sufferings. My children  
(four boys and six girls, all under 12) have  
been home for the holidays, and their  
sneezing, yelling, and shouting for your  
Comicoonia was unbearable. In desperation  
I tried it for them all, and peace and con-  
tent now bless my dwelling. Wishing you  
all the success you are sure to receive, and  
a Happy New-Year.  
I am yours,  
A GRATEFUL PARENT.

P.S.—The boys have dressed the baby  
up as the Bengalee Baboo—but no matter.  
"They are young."

"The New Padded Rooms," Shanghai  
Hospital.  
24th April, 1878.

KIND BENEFACITOR,—I was once a blight-  
ed wretch, melancholy had marked me—  
(with Carson's Anti-corrosive Paint) as his  
own. One dose of the other Carson's  
Comicoonia has split the sides of,  
A PERFECT CURE.

**OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.**  
"If you have a large family—take it."—  
Bengal Gnat.  
"Send for a box instantly."—Calcutta  
Chaffier.  
"Don't delay, or it will be gone."—Bombay  
Bicycle.  
"Try it, you won't regret it."—Madras Mailer.  
"No home should be without it."—Shang-  
hai Slogger.  
"Recommended to families."—Professor  
Money Williams.  
"The very thing for low spirits."—Ceylon  
Lionel.  
"An excellent substitute for butter."—  
Dave Carson.<







## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Danish, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagoon, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands:—

	Via San Francisco, or Melbourne, Brindisi	Via S. Hampton
Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, —	22 12 4 8	26 12 4 10

Aspinwall (N.A.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.A.), Hayti (N.A.), Mexico (N.A.), Panama (N.A.), Salvador (N.A.), and Venezuela (N.A.):—

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, —	16 12 4 8	34 20 6 10
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Canada, Vancouver, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia:—

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, —	12 12 4 6	20 20 6 8
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Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, —	30 12 4 8	46 20 6 10
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Hawaiian Kingdom (N.A.), Newfoundland:—

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, —	16 12 4 8	34 20 6 10
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W. Indies, (except as above) Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, and Nicaragua:—

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, —	34 12 4 8	38 20 6 10
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Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent via San Francisco.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction	2	8	2	2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz., Hongkong, Macao, Fuzhou, China, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, —

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, —	4	8	2	2
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Between the above by Contract Mail, —

Letters, Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patterns, —	8	8	2	4
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Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter. No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post. But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c. all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers and Sailors' Letters.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers and Sailors' letters are, however, charged at ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.  
2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.  
3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

## Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.  
The English Mail.  
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.  
A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.  
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—  
1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dyestuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Mails, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have been paid for the parcels if the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamp will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departure of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Office closes some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or in value any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.	
Up to £2.....	18 cents.
" 45.....	36 "
" 60.....	54 "
" 75.....	72 "
Local Money Orders.	
Up to \$25.....	15 cents.
" 50.....	30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Christian name need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent, premium in all cases.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

June 21, 1878.

Letts. Page.	Letts. Page.		
Abaiso, General	1	Jorgent, Rud.	1

G. de	1	Juster, Alejandro	1
Abduelutan	1	Kazon, K. S.	1
Chlorodurn	1	Kennel, Mr.	1
Advanda Coran	1	Koon, W. K.	1
A. Co.	1	Kyle, David	1
A. Foo	1	Lopez, S. M. G.	1
Alvaros, P. S. Y.	1	Low, T. H.	1
Amias, Mr. W.	1	Lunston, W.	1
Aquean, Modile	1	Macao & Co.	1
Arnold, J.	1	Messrs.	1
Ayala, J.	1	Messrs. Mre	1
Aytron, Prof.	1	Maly, F. do	1
Baines, Mr.	1	May, Miss	1
Barnes, G. A.	1	Molokko, J.	1
Bickler, E.	1	Molokko, A. A.	1
Bons, J.	1	Morming, A.	1
Boldreich, K.	1	Neville, Mrs. D.	



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers.</b>						
Alverton	Brit. str.	1088	June 21	Meyer & Co.	S'aporo and Penang	K'loon Dock
Argentina	Brit. str.	668	May 13	K'woong Wing Shun	For Sale	For Sale
Barnett	Brit. str.	916	April 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'aporo and Penang	25th inst.
Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	June 5	Hop Koo & Co.		
Langley	Brit. str.	1421	June 18	Meyer & Co.		Laid up
Langley	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	K'wok Acheong		Cos'tan Dock
Camden	Brit. str.	95	Oct. 2	K'wok Acheong		
Celestial	Brit. str.	640	June 21	Man Fook Shing		
Charlton	Brit. str.	786	June 20	K'woong Wing Shun	Y'ham & San F'isco	To-day
City of Tokio	Amer. str.	5079	June 1	P. M. S. S. Co.	Holbow & Halphong	24th inst.
Conquest	Brit. str.	317	June 20	Y'ham & San F'isco	Holbow & Halphong	Tug Flying
Dale	Brit. str.	654	June 20	H. K. & W'pon Dock Co.		K'loon Dock
Fame	Brit. str.	117	April 18	Gee Chong Hong		4th prox.
Fitzpatrick	Brit. str.	697	June 20	O. & S. S. Co.		
Geolic	Brit. str.	1712	June 20	O. & S. S. Co.		
Hesperia	Brit. str.	1136	June 22	K'wok Acheong		
Kienchow	Brit. str.	701	June 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Kjoberhavn	Dan. str.	824	June 18	Siemssen & Co.		
Madagascar	Brit. str.	1060	June 20	Siemssen & Co.		
Marcel	Brit. str.	606	June 20	K'wok Acheong		
Mayenne	Brit. str.	1323	June 20	Butterfield & Swire		
Norma	Brit. str.	643	June 12	Melchers & Co.		
Orestes	Brit. str.	1100	June 18	Melchers & Co.		
Pernambuco	Brit. str.	1735	June 18	Messageries Maritimes		
Prinz Friedrich Carl	Ger. str.	2422	June 20	Messageries Maritimes		
Tanis	Brit. str.	560	June 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Yang-tse	Brit. str.	2620	June 21	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
<b>Sailing Vessels.</b>						
Albyn's Isle	Brit. bge.	860	May 24	Rozario & Co.		
Alceas	Brit. bge.	898	May 26	Borneo Co., Limited		
Anne	Brit. bge.	891	June 2	Caplain		
Annie Loring	Brit. bge.	762	May 27	Borneo Co., Limited		
Arrol	Brit. bge.	947	April 24	Carlowitz & Co.		
Aristide	Brit. bge.	399	May 30	Carlowitz & Co.		
Belle of Oregon	Amer. bge.	1185	May 27	Rozario & Co.		
Borneo	Amer. bge.	739	April 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
B. van Middelburg	Dutch bge.	628	June 1	Siemssen & Co.		
O. L. Pearson	Amer. bge.	684	June 1	Siemssen & Co.		
Catherine Marden	Brit. bge.	287	June 1	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Channel Queen	Brit. bge.	608	June 1	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Charlotte Andrews	Brit. bge.	358	June 19	Rozario & Co.		
Clivala	Brit. bge.	379	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Conchita	Brit. bge.	430	June 17	Remedios & Co.		
Concor	Brit. bge.	241	June 14	Wiel & Co.		
Cordovan	Brit. bge.	450	May 26	Carlowitz & Co.		
Eleonor	Brit. bge.	433	June 10	Meyer & Co.		
Elizabeth Childs	Brit. bge.	391	June 12	Meyer & Co.		
Zameralda	Brit. bge.	787	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Zaperano	Brit. bge.	272	June 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Fair Leader	Brit. bge.	497	June 16	Order		
Francisco	Brit. bge.	787	May 30	D. Musco & Co.		
Frank Marion	Brit. bge.	678	April 7	Russell & Co.		
Frederick	Brit. bge.	909	May 30	Norton & Co.		
Gastine Bros.	Brit. bge.	594	May 29	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Golden Spur	Brit. bge.	402	May 27	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Guam	Brit. bge.	656	May 16	Meyer & Co.		
Gustav & Marie	Brit. bge.	290	June 12	Borneo Co., Limited		
H. G. Johnson	Amer. bge.	1081	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Hanza	Brit. bge.	499	May 21	Melchers & Co.		
Redwig	Brit. bge.	818	June 17	Wiel & Co.		
Helene	Brit. bge.	372	June 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Helena	Brit. bge.	433	May 2	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Hermann	Brit. bge.	210	June 2	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Hermann	Brit. bge.	1352	June 19	Caplain		
Highlander	Amer. bge.	1847	June 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Hindostan	Brit. bge.	281	June 13	Meyer & Co.		
Holstein	Brit. bge.	547	May 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hylton Castle	Brit. bge.	607	June 18	Carlowitz & Co.		
Jean Pierre	Brit. bge.	674	May 30	Melchers & Co.		
Jett	Brit. bge.	667	June 3	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kenton	Brit. bge.	592	May 30	Chinese		
Lady Bowen	Brit. bge.	484	May 31	Carlowitz & Co.		
Leonis	Brit. bge.	860	June 19	Meyer & Co.		
Lodere	Brit. bge.	1289	June 20	Meyer & Co.		
Madala	Brit. bge.	479	June 2	Wiel & Co.		
Malina	Brit. bge.	488	June 5	Meyer & Co.		
Martha Brokensham	Brit. bge.	457	June 17	Meyer & Co.		
Miana	Brit. bge.	549	May 29	Landstein & Co.		
Moss Glen	Brit. bge.	724	May 24	Russell & Co.		
Nicolaus	Brit. bge.	167	June 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Norman Court	Brit. bge.	884	June 10	Caplain		
Northern Star	Brit. bge.	327	June 21	Chinese		
Nyasa	Brit. bge.	739	May 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Occident	Brit. bge.	248	May 25	Turner & Co.		
Orion	Brit. bge.	381	June 4	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Palatine	Brit. bge.	598	June 2	Melchers & Co.		
Paralos	Brit. bge.	344	June 2	Butterfield & Swire		
Per Ardua	Brit. bge.	789	June 14	Meyer & Co.		
R. B. Fuller	Amer. bge.	1360	May 22	Borneo Company, Limited		
Rideman	Brit. bge.	718	June 3	Naval Yard		
Roderick Hay	Brit. bge.	280	June 7	Order		
Rosetta McNeil	Brit. bge.	611	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Saga	Brit. bge.	475	June 17	Carlowitz & Co.		
Sarah Fish	Brit. bge.	317	June 14	Butterfield & Swire		
Sarah Nicholson	Brit. bge.	933	April 12	Meyer & Co.		
Sir Charles Napier	Amer. bge.	702	May 12	Meyer & Co.		
Sir Harry Parkes	Brit. bge.	1161	May 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Sontag	Brit. bge.	816	May 22	Meyer & Co.		
Sumatra	Amer. bge.	1004	June 21	Meyer & Co.		
The Goolwa	Amer. bge.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Tobacco	Brit. bge.	717	May 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Toto	Brit. bge.	805	June 2	Rozario & Co.		
Tyburnia	Brit. bge.	268	June 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Varuna	Brit. bge.	948	June 19	Olyphant & Co.		
W. E. Gladstone	Brit. bge.	456	May 30	Wiel & Co.		
Wandering Jew	Brit. bge.	534	May 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Wealthy Pendleton	Amer. bge.	809	May 28	Rozario & Co.		
Wm. B. Deitz	Amer. bge.	487	June 4	Meyer & Co.		
Victory	Brit. bge.	255	May 28	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	Span. bge.	261	May 14	Brandao & Co.		
Young Siam	Brit. bge.	720	May 27	Kin-tye-long		
<b>WEAMPOA</b>						
Cap Horn	Brit. bge.	835	June 15	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Japan	Brit. bge.	270	May 28	Siemssen & Co.		
Kosor	Brit. bge.	317	June 18	Caplain		
Perula	Brit. bge.	880	May 4	Olyphant & Co.		
Sully	Brit. bge.	887	June 19	Carlowitz & Co.		
<b>CANTON</b>						
Chinkiang	Brit. str.	792	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Olympia	Brit. str.	783	June 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Charybdis	6 c	British	corvette	1808	17	400	June 8	C. F. Rotham
Crowder	7 h	British	gun vessel	484	4	120	June 14	O. E. D. Wilcox
East	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	May 18	R. Evans
Marques de la Victoria	6 c	Spanish	man-of-war	1200	...	...	June 18	Du. Manuel de Utra
Measles	6 c	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	June 14	W. Caley
Moorehead	6 h	British	gunboat	450	5	600	June 10	H. D. Manley
Ranger	6 c	U. S.	gun vessel	541	5	600	June 18	W. B. Grant
Shannon	7 c	British	iron-clad	2800	9	120	June 15	E. A. Hunt
Thetis	7 h	British	gun vessel	465	4	120	June 15	Commodore Walker
Victor	6 c	British	Commodore's flagship	3087	20	...	May 14	Com. Anstey
Viper	8 h	British	dispatch vessel	850	2	280	May 14	...

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, June 22, 1878.

At 1130 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest. Lowest. Cash. Cash.

Chinese Names.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 400 350

" Amer. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Foochow, 200 180

Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 180 160

Beef Corned, catty 150 140

" Roast, 160 140

" Soup, 100 90

" Steak, 160 140

Bullocks' Brains, per set 50 40

" Tongue, fresh, each 320 300

" corned, 330 310

" Head, 550 500

" Heart, 160 140

" Hump, Salt, catty 160 140

" Feet, each 50 40

" Kidneys, 80 70

" Tail, 110 100

" Liver, catty 100 90

" Tripe (undressed), catty 60 50

Calves' Head and Feet, set 600 500

Hams, American, lb. 360 280

" Chinese, 200 180

" English, 350 320

Mutton Chop, 180 160

" Leg, 180 160

" Shoulder, 140 130

Pigs' Chitlings, catty 60 50

" Feet, 100 90

" Fry, 110 100

" Head, 80 70

" Heart, 60 40

" Kidneys, 70 60

" Liver, lb. 110 100

Pork, Chop, catty 160 150

" Corned, 160 150

" Leg, 160 150

" Fat or Lard, 120 110

Sheeps' Head and Feet, set 400 350

" Heart, 60 40

" Kidneys, 80 70

" Liver, 140 130

Sucking Pig, \$2 \$1.80

Sweet Bread, catty 140 130

Veal, 160 140

Poultry.

Capons, catty 250 180

Doves, each 110 100

Ducks, catty 150 140

Eggs, Hen, dor. 100 -

Fowls, catty 200 180

Geese, 150 140

Partridges, each 300 280

Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$1.75 1.50

Pigeons, each 150 140

Rabbits, live, Canton, 700 600

Turkeys, Cock, catty 400 300

" Hen, 300 280

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 200 180

Bream, catty 100 90

Catfish, 80 70

Codfish, Salt, 140 -

Crabs, 100 50

Cattle Fish, 60 70

Dace, 100 90

Dog Fish, 70 60

Eels, Congor, 80 70

" Yellow, 90 80

File Fish, 90 80

Fresh Fish, Large 150 140

" Small 100 90

Frogs, 130 120

Garoupe, 130 120

Gudgoun, 100 90

Gurnard, 120 110

Haddock, 100 90

Herrings, fresh 160 90

" smoked, box \$1.00 -

Live Fish, catty 140 130

Lobsters, 100 80

Mullet, 80 70

" Red, 110 100

Parrot Fish, 120 110

Pike, 60 50